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Collection of Problems in Gas (Cont.) SOV/4016

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DAVIDSON, V.Ye. [Davydson, V.IE.] (Dnepropetrovsk)

Flat plate in a divergent two-dimensional flow of an incompressible fluid. Prykl.mekh. 8 no.5:541-545 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Fluid dynamics)

DAVIDSON, Veniamin Yevgen'yevich; DEYCH, M.Ye., prof., dokt r tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LAZAREV, L.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; SELIVERSTOVA, A.I., red.

[Fundamentals of gas dynamics in problems] Osnovy gazovoy dinamiki v zadachakh. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 206 p. (MIRA 18:8)

AVRAKHOV, F.I., inzh.; DAVIDSON, V.Ye., dotsent; ZHOLOB, V.M., inzh.; KOVAL'CHUK, V.R., inzh.; STASEV, A.A., inzh.; STASENKO, D.N., inzh.

Crushing of iron ore by normal impact against a metal barrier. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 8 no.1:142-145 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Rekomendovana kafedroy aeromekhaniki i teorii uprugosti.

L 11720-66 EWP(m)/EWT(1) WE

ACC NR: AR6006200 SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/65/000/010/B042/B042

AUTHOR: Davidson, V. Ye.

7
B

TITLE: Acceleration of solid particles by a stream of gas in a cylindrical tube

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 10B295

REF SOURCE: Sb. Teplo- i massoobmen v dispersn. sistemakh. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 101-109

TOPIC TAGS: compressible flow, gas flow, subsonic flow, supersonic flow, PARTICLE SIZE, ACCELERATION

ABSTRACT: The author solves the univariate problem of acceleration of cubic particles by a subsonic compressed gas flow. Steady-state motion is assumed for the gaseous and solid phases and interaction between the moving medium and the walls of the tube is disregarded together with interaction between the solid particles. The author introduces the idea of the effective area of the solid phase $F_e = \frac{1}{\tau}\int_t^{t+\tau} F_t(t)\,dt$ to derive a "hydraulic" formula for the mass of the solid material transported through a given cross section of the tube in one second. Here F_e is the effective area of the solid phase, F_t is the area occupied by the solid phase in the given section of the tube at

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L 44720-66
ACC NR: AR6006200

a given moment, t is time and τ is the period of averaging. The problem to be solved is then very similar to the problem of calculating the characteristics of a low pressure injector pump with a cylindrical mixing chamber. By analogy with the methods developed for application to pumps of this type, the initial formulas are equations of momentum, energy and discontinuity which are supplemented by the equation of motion for one of the solid particles. The necessary relationships for calculating the characteristics of the given system are derived and analyzed. It is shown in particular that the length of the tube necessary for accelerating solid particles to a given velocity is proportional to the characteristic dimension (coarseness) of the particles being accelerated. The resultant data are also formally applied to studying the process of transportation of solid particles by a supersonic flow. However, in the author's opinion, solution of the problem of potential applications in this case requires experimental clarification of details of a physical nature such as the form of shock waves, conditions of tube constriction, etc. Limiting conditions of operation in the given system are analyzed and two possible sets of operating conditions are established. No comparison is made between theoretical and experimental data. Yu. A. Lashkov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 2/2

DOGANOVSKIY, M.G., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; DAVIDSON, Ye.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic protective mechanism for plows. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.9:24-25 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva Severo-Zapada.

DAVIDSON, Z. S.

SA :

AS-3
J

1169 539.166.75

The photo-effect from hard γ-rays. DAVIDSON, Z. S., AND LATYSHEV, G. D. *J. Phys., U.S.S.R.*, 6, 1–2, *pp.* 15–25, 1942.—The photo-effect from the γ-line 2 620 ckV was investigated by a magnetic spectrograph with electron focusing and registration of electrons by 2 counters in coincidence. The abs. value of the effective cross-section for the photo-effect in Pb was measured. A relation was found betw. the probability of photo-electric absorption in the *k*- and *L*-shells of the atom. An estimate is made of the value of the angle of spreading of the electrons in the photo-effect.

Phys-tech Inst, AS USSR

SA :

AS-3

DAVIDYAN, A. I.

DAVIDYAN, A. I. -- "Clinical-Experimental Data on Bone Surgery of Defects of the Lower Jaw." Azerbaydzhan State Medical Inst. Baku, 1955. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 9, 1956

KURBANOV, G.R., zasl.deyatel'nauki, prof., DAVIDYAN, A.I., kand.med.nauk

Primary bone surgery of the lower jaw. Azerb.med.zhur.no.7:115-116 Jl '58 (MIRA 11:8)

(JAWS--SURGERY)

L 10042-67 EWT(1) JK
ACC NR: AP6029006 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0399/66/000/006/0064/0069

AUTHOR: Musabayov, I. K. (Doctor of medical sciences, Professor); Novskiy, M. V. (Candidate of medical sciences); Ambartsumov, S. M. (Candidate of medical sciences); Mikhaylovskaya, O. G.; Kotyuminskaya, N. A.; David'yan, A. O.

ORG: Uzbek Scientific Research Institute for Epidemiology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases/Director, Candidate of Medical Sciences K. Yu. Yusupov/, Tashkent (Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i infektsionnykh zabolevaniy)

TITLE: Clinical and epidemiological parallels in patients suffering from typhoid or paratyphoid treated with levomycetin in combination with vaccine

SOURCE: Sovetskaya meditsina, no. 6, 1966, 64-69

TOPIC TAGS: bacterial disease, man, antibiotic, vaccine, clinical medicine

ABSTRACT: Effects are compared from observations on 743 patients with typhoid and paratyphoid; 355 were treated with levomycetin and typho-paratyphus B divaccine (first group) and 388 only with levomycetin (second group). The patients were selected at random; 15 cases were mild, 628 moderate and 100 serious. Over half of each group had been vaccinated against these infections in the last 2 years. In addition to the usual symptomatic therapy, levomycetin was given until normal temperatures lasted for

Card 1/2 UDC: 616.927+616.927.77-085.371-059:615.779.931

ACC NR: AP6029006 O

10 days; the first group also received 9 subcutaneous vaccinal injections in increasing doses. Tolerance was satisfactory. Studies of factors of non-specific immunity (properdin level and complement titer) showed a statistically valid higher and more sustained properdin level in the first group and less decline of complement titer at the climax of the disease. Compared to the second group, the first group had a return to normal temperatures 1½ times faster, subfebrile temperatures and complications were half as frequent, and relapses were 1/6 (1/9.5 for typhoid). For a study of the carrier state, epidemiologic observations were conducted once a month for no less than 1 year; in the first group, 2.1% were found chronic carriers of abdominal typhus, in the second 4.7%. It was concluded that combined treatment with antibiotics and subcutaneous vaccine is highly effective and gives nonspecific protection in typhoid fever and paratyphoid. The properdin levels reflect the stage of the diseases, their severity, and the effectiveness of treatment. There were fewer relapses and fewer carriers. The treatment is recommended for typhoid fever. For paratyphoid A and B, better means and methods are required, in particular possible application of the corresponding monovaccines. Orig. art. has: none.

SUB CODE: 06, ~~07~~/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 012

DAVIDYAN, A.S.

DAVIDYAN, A.S. (pos. im. Shaumyana Arm. SSR)

Organizing written control tests in arithmetic. Mat. v shkole no.4:57-60 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Arithmetic--Problems, exercises, etc.)

DAVIDYAN, D.

Industrial methods for erecting electric power transmission lines in mountaious regions. Prom.Arm. 4 no.3:48-52 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia--Electric lines--Overhead)

DAVIDYAN, D.

The first in the U.S.S.R. high-mountain 220 kilovat electric line. Prom.Arm. 6 no.9:50-55 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov Armyanskoy SSR po koordinatsii nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot.

DAVIDYAN, D.B., inzh.

Fastening metal poles of electric power lines in rocky soil.
Elek sta. 30 no.2:88-89 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Electric lines--Poles)

DAVIDYAN, D.B.; ARUTYUNYAN, S.B., red.; PANIKYAN, O., tekhn. red.

[Electric power transmission lines in the high mountains of Armenia] Vysokogornye linii elektroperedachi Armenii. Erevan, Armgosizdat, 1961. 137 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Armenia—Electric lines—Overhead)

S/081/63/000/004/028/051
B149/B186

AUTHORS: Gluzman, L. D., Leyba, V. S., Davidyan, D. N., Yefimenko, V. M.

TITLE: The preparation of diphenic acid from phenanthrene

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 461, abstract 4N78, (Sb. nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. uglekhim, in-t.", no. 13 (35), 1962, 144 - 156)

TEXT: In order to develop an industrial method for the preparation of diphenic acid (I), a detailed study was made of liquid-phase oxidation of both pure and commercial grade phenanthrene (II) with H_2O_2 and CH_3COOH (III). The reaction was performed under various conditions with successive alteration of the parameters affecting the course of the oxidation: ratio of II, H_2O_2 and III, concentrations of H_2O_2 and III, temperature, duration of H_2O_2 addition and duration of oxidation, and intensity of stirring during the addition of H_2O_2 and during auto-oxidation. The effect of various catalysts (such as $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$, $MgSO_4$, $MnSO_4$, $CuSO_4$, $KHSO_4$, CH_3COONa, $(CH_3COO)_2CO$, V_2O_5, chrome-nickel alum and others), of different sorts of steel proposed

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B149/B186

The preparation of diphenic acid...

for the construction of the pilot plant [1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) and 1X18H12M9T (1Kh18N12M9T)], of the quality of the initial II and its admixtures were investigated. The optimum conditions were found to be: ratio (in parts by weight) II:III:H_2O_2 (30%) = 1:5:3.2, temperature 90-92°, duration of oxidation ~2hrs. The period of addition of H_2O_2 has no effect on the yield of I. Stirring during the addition of H_2O_2 and during the reactions must be slow. The reaction can be achieved without catalysts (the ones listed above have no positive effect) with a 75-80% yield of I. The presence of anthracene (10-20%) and carbazole (2-5%) admixtures in II has no appreciable effect on the yield and quality of I. Optimum conditions for the isolation of I were found. The most complete isolation and highest degree of purity was achieved by: distillation of III under vacuum at 75% to 1/3 of the volume and cooling of the residue to 15°. The crystals which separate are washed on the filter with 10% solution of III. The yield of I (with m.p. ~228°) is 65-68%. The solubility of I in III, H_2O, CH_3COCH_3, dioxane, CH_3OH, C_2H_5OH, C_6H_6 and xylene was determined over the range 20-90° (the results are given in the form of graphs. For organic solvents, I is least soluble in C_6H_6 at

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S/081/63/000/004/028/051
B149/B186

The preparation of diphenic acid...

25° (10.16 g); the solubility is twice this in xylene. A method of regeneration of III has been developed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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DAVIDYAN, G. G.

"The Effect of Certain Environmental Factors on the Development of the Valuable Agricultural Characteristics of Flax." Cand Agr Sci,,All-Union Inst of Plant Growing; All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 12, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

DAVIDYAN, G.G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Effect of light on the growth and development of hemp. Agrobiologiia no.6:922-925 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rasteniyevodstva, Leningrad.

AUTHORS: Popil'skiy, R. Ya., Davidyan, I. G. SOV/131-58-8-6/12

TITLE: On the Anisotropy of the Structure of Pressed Refractory Products (Ob anizotropii struktury pressovannykh ogneupornykh izdeliy)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 8, pp 372-376 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The anisotropy of the structure of materials can be brought about during the process of charging and pressing the powder. As shown in the paper by A. S Berezhnyy, this is connected with the configuration of the particles during pressing. In this article the experimental results are mentioned by which the anisotropy of the structure of pressed materials is characterized. The experiments were carried out with a fireclay mass consisting of 40 % clay found at Chasov-Yarskoye and 60 % kaolin fireclay with a water-absorbing capacity of 2 %, as well as with easily meltable clay; a description of the experiments is given. The fireclay samples were burned in the laboratory furnace at 1350°, and clay samples were burned at a temperature of 1100°. The values determined for the specific weight and for porosity are given by table 1. The results obtained when determining the linear shrinkage of samples by fire are

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given in table 2. Permeability to gas was determined by means of the device FP-2; results are given in table 3. Instead of testing tensile strength, bending and breaking strength tests were carried out as arrangements for other tests could not be made. An illustration shows the scheme of the production of plates and the carrying out of bending tests. Test results are given in table 4. The amount of pressure applied within the limits of test conditions, as well as the character of the fireclay grains exercised no influence upon the change of mechanical properties.
Conclusions: 1) The values for permeability to gas testify to an orientation of pores in a direction that is vertical to that of pressure. 2) The connection between the grains of the material is weaker in the direction of pressure than in the direction that is vertical to pressure. 3) It may be assumed that structural stratification is brought about in the first line by the elastic expansion of the material in the mold after pressure ceases. 4) The anisotropy of the pressed refractory fireclay products may in practice occasionally influence the permeability to gas of a refractory brick structure, as well as other properties (such as resistance to slags, heat-resist-

On the Anisotropy of the Structure of Pressed Refractory Products

ance, and thermodynamic properties). 5) The phenomenon of the anisotropy of various kinds of pressed refractory materials, as well as the influence exercised by a number of essential technological factors upon structure has hitherto not been investigated and therefore makes further research work in this direction necessary.
There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 9 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Mendeleyeva (Chemical-Technological Institute imeni Mendeleyev)

DAVIDYAN, V. T.

USSR/Mines and Mining
Mining Equupment

Feb 1948

"Primary Results of the Application of Type SGK Metal Pillars in the Don Basin," M. N. Geleskul, V. T. Davidyan, Engineers, 3½ pp

"Ugol" No 2 (263)

Describes parts of subject pillar, and gives brief account of each part. They are stronger than wooden pillars. Mentions fact that miners will be charged for using too many of these pillars, above and beyond planned number.

PA 61T77

DAVTYAN, V.M., inzh.; DAVIDYAN, Zh.D., inzh.

Series of synchronous generators with increased frequency and self-excitation by selenium rectifiers. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.8:19-23 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Electric generators) (Electric current rectifiers)

DAVID'YANTS, A.

25439

Komsomol'tsy Leningrada v Bor'be za Tekhnicheskiye Progress. Molodoy Bol'shevikh, 1949. No. 15, s. 40-45

SO: LETOPIS' No. 34

S/152/61/000/009/004/004
B139/B101

AUTHOR: Davidyants, A. A.

TITLE: Aromatic hydrocarbons in the gasoline and ligroin fractions of paraffinic petroleum from Nebitdag

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 9, 1961, 67 - 72

TEXT: The author studies the aromatics contained in Nebitdag petroleum which is processed in Baku and Groznyy. The gasoline fraction (23-150°C) and the ligroin fraction (150-200°C) served as test material. The gasoline fraction was brought to the narrow fractions by means of a Gadaskin column [Abstracter's note: The Gadaskin column is not described]: 1) up to 60°C; 2) 60-95°C (benzene fraction); 3) 95-122°C (toluene fraction); 4) 122-150°C (xylene fraction). Their constants (d_4^{20}; n_D^{20} and aniline point)

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were determined. The aromatics contained in the individual narrow gasoline fractions were determined by treating with sulfuric acid, oxidation with $KMnO_4$, and from the aniline points. The portions of the individual aromatics in % by weight, referred to the gasoline fraction and to the crude oil, are listed in Table 4.

Table 4:

Individual hydrocarbons	in gasoline	in petroleum
benzene	3.45	0.31
toluene	6.60	0.59
ethyl benzene	1.46	0.13
m-xylene	4.74	0.43
p-xylene	2.32	0.21
o-xylene	1.56	0.14

For determining the total content of aromatics in the ligroin fraction, the sulfuric-acid and the aniline-point method were used simultaneously. 13.54% by weight of aromatics were found in the ligroin fraction by the sulfuric-

acid method, and 13.60% by weight according to aniline points. Then, the aromatics were sulfonated with 98.5% sulfuric acid, the sulfonic acids were separated, and the resulting aromatics were rectified. The temperatures at which the individual fractions were obtained in the rectifying column, the quantitative portion and the constants of each fraction were determined and compared with the data of literature. The individual hydrocarbons were identified 1) by oxidation with potassium permanganate; 2) by bromination according to Gustavson; 3) with phthalic anhydride. The narrow fraction 180-200°C where naphthalene was assumed to be present, was separated from the ligroin fraction. From this narrow fraction, naphthalene picrate melting at 149.2 - 150°C was obtained by means of picric acid. The ligroin fraction of the Nebitdag crude oil contained p-ethyltoluene, mesitylene, pseudocumene, p-cymene, durene, and naphthalene. There are 6 tables and 14 references: 13 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova (Azerbaydzhan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov)

DAVIDYANTS, G.P., gornyy inzhener.

Improvement of engineering and equipment in hydraulic open pit excavations. Ger.shur.no.10:22-27 O '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Hydraulic engineering) (Strip mining)

SOV/131-58-9-3/11

AUTHOR: Davidyants, G. P.

TITLE: On the Safe Distance of the Hydraulic Excavator From the Excavating Region in the Surface Working of Refractory Clay (O bezopasnom rasstoyanii gidromonitora ot poverkhnosti zaboya na kar'yerakh ogneupornykh glin)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 9, pp. 403 - 409 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to the safety rules this distance ought to be not less than the lift. In this case the physical and mechanical qualities of the scoured-out rocks and the method of washing out is not considered. According to the author's observations this distance may for many kinds of rocks be essentially less than the lift. Thus, a waste of energy powering the water jet can be avoided. The author accomplished his investigations in the mines Semiluki, "Strelitsa Dal'nyaya", "Bakhcheyev", "Orlov Log", and "Sredniy". In table 1 the results are given. Also the evidence presented by the trust "Gidromekhanizatsiya", and treated by D'yakov, and the recommendations by Nikonov are mentioned. The data obtained have to be checked in any concrete case. Considering

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On the Safe Distance of the Hydraulic Excavator From the Excavating Region in the Surface Working of Refractory Clay

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the safety rules, the breakdown coefficients which at present can be recommended are given in table 2. In tables 1,2 and 3 hydraulic excavators with remote control are shown. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut ogneuporov (Leningrad Institute of Refractories)

Card 2/2

DAVIDYANTS, G. P., Cand of Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the Technology of Hydromechanized Stripping Work," Leningrad, 1959, 26 pp (Leningrad Mining Institute im G. V. Plekhanov) (KL, 1-60, 122)

DAVIDYANTS, G.P.

Current state and prospects for expanding the raw materials base for the Ssmiluki Refractories Plant. Ogneupory 29 no.12:544-550 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy gornorudnoy promyshlennosti.

DAVIDYANTS, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Self-propelled equipment for hydraulic mechanization. Gor.zhur. no.3:42-45 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy gornorudnoy promyshlennosti, Leningrad.

UNDZHIYEV, A.V.; DAVID'YANTS, G.S.

Major overhaul of bridges. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no.10:34 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nachal'nik otdela iskusstvennykh sooruzheniy, g. Rostov-na-Donu (for Undzhiyev). 2. Inzhener mostoispytatel'noy stantsii, g. Rostov-na-Donu (for David'yants).
(Railroad bridges--Maintenance and repair)

LYAMIN, A., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; DAVIDYANTS, N., inzhener.

Construction of municipal central heating systems and their operation. (MLRA 6:7)
Zhil.-kom. khoz. 3 no.5:21-24 My '53.
(Heating from central stations)

LYAMIN, A.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii; DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzhener.

Industrial methods of laying heating system networks. Biul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.16:1-3 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Heating from central stations)

DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzhener; LYAMIN, A.A., inshener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Municipal underground utilities tunnels and their efficient construction. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 27 no. 3:16-20 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Moscow--Municipal engineering)

DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzhener; LYAMIN, A.A., inzhener; MURAVIN, A.V., inzhener.

Experience in constructing a city water reservoir by industrial methods. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 28 no.4:23-28 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Water-storage)

DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzhener; LYAMIN, A.A., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; PARFENOV, S.G., inzhener.

Construction of sewage conduits using large reinforced concrete blocks. Stroi.prom. 32 no.4:35-38 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Sewers, Concrete)

DAVIDYANTS, N.M.

DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inshener; LYAMIN, A.A., inshener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Concrete conduits for underground service pipes made of precast reinforced ribbed concrete blocks. Mats. i izobr.predl. v stroi. no.90:3-10 '54. (MLRA 8:10)

(Concrete conduits)

DAVIDYANTS, N.M.

DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inshener; LYAMIN, A.A., inshener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Precast production of sewage conduits made of large reinforced concrete blocks. Rats.i izobr.predl. v stroi. no.90:11-17 '54. (MLRA 8:10)
(Sewers, Concrete)

DAVIDYANTS, N., LYAMIN, A.

Precast reinforced concrete for building underground conduits. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 5 no.8:17-19 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Rukoveditel' masterskoy No. 6 "Mospodzemproyekta" (for Davidyants); 2. Nachal'nik Sektora inzhenernykh sooruzheniy "Mosenergoproyekta" (for Lyamin).
(Concrete conduits)

DAVIDYANTS,N.M., inzhener; LYAMIN,A.A., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii

Experience in designing and building city sewage conduits made of precast reinforced concrete. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 29 no.6:25-30 Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

(Moscow--Sewers, Concrete)

LYAMIN, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich, inzhener; SKVORTSOV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; NIIEMYAGI, D.K., redaktor izdatel'stva; TOKER, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Structural components of heating networks made of precast reinforced concrete] Stroitel'nye konstruktsii teplovykh setei iz sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh detalei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 135 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Heating pipes) (Precast concrete)

DAVIDYANTS, Nikita Mikhaylovich; KARAGODIN, Artem Leonidovich; KARAGODIN, Vladimir Leonidovich; KOSTOMAROV, V.M., red.; CHURINOV, A.I., red. izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[City drainage systems; design and construction] Gorodskie vodostoki; proektirovanie i stroitel'stvo. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1961. 181 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Sewerage)

DAVIDYANTS, N.M.; VUL'F, L.A.; LYAMIN, A.A.

Economic problems of the construction of utility conduits for underground structures. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 no.11:18-23 N '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Moscow--Underground construction)

SOSYANTS, V.G., inzh.; YUDIN, V.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; KNORRE, V.E., inzh.; LANTSBERG, Yu.S., inzh.; DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzh.; GEZENTSVEY, L.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEGOROV, P.A., inzh.; FAYNBERG, E.S., inzh.; BAGDASAROV, S.M., inzh.; GUREVICH, L.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERNYSHOV, B.G., inzh.; GADZHINSKIY, T.G., inzh.; ZASOV, I.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; BALOVNEV, V.I., kand. tekhn.nauk; GIBSHMAN, Ye.Ye., prof., red.; DZHUNKOVSKIY, N.N., prof., red.; BOLOTINA, A.V., red. izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the design, construction, and maintenance of urban roads, bridges, and hydrotechnical structures] Spravochnik po proektirovaniiu, stroitel'stvu i ekspluatatsii gorodskikh dorog, mostov i gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Red. kol.E.E.Gibshman,N.N.Dzhunkovskii, P.A. Egorov. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR. Vol.3. [Roads] Dorogi. 1963. 814 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Roads)

LYAMIN, A.A., inzh.; FILIPPOV, M.F., inzh.; DAVIDYANTS, N.M., inzh.

Use of precast reinforced concrete in the construction of heat-supply networks. Vod. i san. tekh. no.6:25-28 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Pipe, Concrete)
(Precast concrete construction)

KARAGODIN, Vladimir Leonidovich; DAVIDYANTS, Nikita Mikhaylovich;

[City drainage systems] Gorodskie vodostoki. 2. izd., isp. i dop. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 251 p. (MIRA 18:2)

MANVELYAN, M.G., akademik; MANUKYAN, R.V., inzh.; DAVIDYANTS, N.S., inzh.

Transparent glazes on a base of "erevanite." Stek. i ker. 22 no.6:14-15 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Yerevanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Gosudarstvennogo komiteta khimicheskoy promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR.

TRONEV, V.G.; BEKHTLE, G.A.; DAVIDYANTS, S.B.

Chlorination of rhenium sulfide with gaseous chlorine. Trudy AN Tadzh. SSR 84:105-119 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Rhenium sulfide) (Chlorination)

TRONEV, V.G.; BEKHTLE, G.A.; DAVIDYANTS, S.B.

Chlorination of rhenium sulfide with a mixture of chlorine and oxygen.
Trudy AN Tadzh. SSR 84:121-127 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Rhenium sulfide) (Chlorination)

TRONEV, V .G.; BASITOVA, S.M.; BEKHTLE, G.A.; DAVIDYANTS, S.B.

Behavior of rhenium during the chlorination of molybdenite.
Trudy AN Tadzh. SSR 84:129-136 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Rhenium) (Molybdenite) (Chlorination)

S/697/61/000/000/002/018
D228/D303

AUTHORS: Basitova, S. M. and Davidyants, S. B.

TITLE: Side extraction of rhenium from molybdenite during its chlorination

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Mezhduvedomstvennaya komissiya po redkim metallam. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya. Moscow, 1958. Reniy; trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 20-25

TEXT: Previous research by G. G. Urazov, I. S. Morozov, D. I. Chizhikov, V. I. Spitsyn and other scientists, and also by metallurgists of the Institut khimii Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Tadzhik SSR), has shown that chlorination is a satisfactory method of extracting metals from their ores, particularly in the case of molybdenite. Since Re always occurs in Mo sulfide, the authors therefore decided to study

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S/697/61/000/000/002/018
D228/D303

Side extraction of ...

its behavior during the chlorination of molybdenite in order to ascertain whether the side recovery of Re in this process is a feasible proposition. The chemistry of the reactions of ReS_2 and MoS_2 with Cl_2 in the presence of O_2 is first discussed, after which the experimental procedure and apparatus are described and illustrated by means of diagrams. The results of the tests indicate that 90% of the Re in molybdenite sublimes are readily-volatile ReO_3Cl when powdered samples are reacted with Cl_2 and O_2 in the volume ratio 1:3, in the presence of an additional supply of O_2 over the molybdenite. About 0.5% of the total quantity of Mo also sublimes with the Re as the dioxychloride. Since there is a 28°C difference in the b.p. of the two oxychlorides, and in view of the low vapor tension of MoO_2Cl_2 at temperatures close to the b.p. of ReO_3Cl, it is shown how fractional distillation allows the degree of Re extraction to be brought to 95%. The authors found,

Card 2/3

Side extraction of ...

too, that if the ratio of Re to Mo is 1:1250 in the original concentrate, its average in the absorbents after chlorination comprises 1:5. At this level the two elements can be separated by any of the existing methods. Thus, it is concluded that these data may be used for developing the technology of the commercial side-extraction of Re from molybdenite. There are 3 figures and 10 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/3

5.2200 1043, 1160, 1136

S/078/61/006/006/002/013
B110/B206

AUTHORS: Glukhov, I. A., Davidyants, S. B., Yunusov, M. A., Yel'manova, N. A.

TITLE: Chlorination mechanism of rhenium heptasulfide Re_2S_7

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 6, 1961, 1264-1266

TEXT: The authors wanted to determine some intermediate stages of the rhenium heptasulfide chlorination: $ReS_2 \rightarrow \ldots \rightarrow ReSCl_2 \rightarrow ReCl_4 \rightarrow ReCl_5$. It was obvious to suppose (Ref. 1: S. B. Davidyants et. al: Tr. Akademii nauk Tadzh. SSR, 1958, v. 34, no. 2, p. 105) that besides these known stages between ReS_2 and $ReSCl_2$, the intermediate product ReS_2Cl_2 was formed. Saturated sulfides (e.g., that of rhenium) react readily with free chlorine, while saturated oxides react only at red heat.

$S{=}Me{=}S + Cl_2 \rightarrow S{=}\overset{Cl}{\underset{|}{Me}}{-}\overset{Cl}{\underset{|}{S}}$ forms probably in this connection under opening of the first double bond, followed by the opening of the second one. Only

Card 1/4

Chlorination mechanism of rhenium ...

substitution is possible for saturated Re_2S_7. As the valence of Re drops from 7 (Re_2S_7) to 5 ($ReCl_5$), the reaction must take its course over a number of intermediates. The synthetic Re_2S_7 reacts with chlorine already at low temperatures. It should therefore be possible to observe a number of unstable intermediates under mild reaction conditions. Re_2S_7 was produced by precipitation of a potassium perrhenate solution with ammonium sulfide (8% sulfide sulfur). After washing out by decanting with hot hydrochloric acid (70-80 ml concentrated HCl to 1 l H_2O), drying took place at 160°C in a CO_2 current. In order to prevent exothermic heating, a dry chlorine-carbon dioxide mixture ($Cl:CO_2$ = 1:5) was conveyed through 3-5 g Re_2S_7 in an electric glass furnace. The optimum temperature was established to be around 120°C during experiments at temperatures between 25 and 180°C. At lower temperatures, chlorination did not proceed quantitatively, and at higher ones, the intermediates were chlorinated further. In the CO_2 current, the water was first totally removed, then

Chlorination mechanism of rhenium ...

the $Cl-CO_2$ mixture was introduced at a rate of 0.2 l/hr for 1-1.5 hr at 100°C, and for 2-3 hr at 120°C under development of sulfur chlorides. The intermediate obtained was well soluble in water and alcohol in contrast to the final product, thus making it possible to control the completeness of chlorination. The elementary analysis produced as the average of three investigations: Re = 61.12; S = 15.29; Cl = 22.37%, which agreed with the calculated values for $Re_2S_3Cl_4$. The rhenium thiochloride formed probably according to $Re_2S_7 + 4Cl_2 = Re_2S_3Cl_4 + 2\ S_2Cl_2$, is an amorphous (established roentgenographically), dark-brown powder, well soluble in water and ethyl alcohol, insoluble in gasoline, chloroform and ether. When its aqueous solution is acidified, alkalized and boiled, hydrolysis takes place under formation of a flaky, dark-brown precipitate and formation of hydrochloric acid. It is oxidized in alkaline solution by bromine, chlorine and perhydrol to alkali perrhenate. In order to investigate its further reactions, dry chlorine gas was introduced at 400-450°C. $ReCl_5$ and sulfur chloride were formed thereby. Toward the end of reaction, the furnace was kept for one hr at 400°C. A light-brown powdery residue was then formed.

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S/078/61/006/006/002/013
B110/B206

Chlorination mechanism of rhenium ...

Its analysis produced the thiochloride of tetravalent rhenium $ReSCl_2$, the analysis results of which in %: Re = 63.91; S = 10.56; Cl = 23.71 agree well with the calculated values. Thus, the same intermediate thiochloride product forms during the chlorination of $Re_2S_3Cl_4$ between 400 and 500°C as during the chlorination of ReS_2: $2ReS_2 + 3 Cl_2 = 2 ReSCl_2 + S_2Cl_2$ and $2 Re_2S_3Cl_4 + Cl_2 = 4 ReSCl_2 + S_2Cl_2$. Further chlorination of $ReSCl_2$ at 450-500°C leads to the formation of volatile $ReCl_5$, which concludes the chlorination process: $2 ReSCl_2 + 4 Cl_2 = 2 ReCl_5 + S_2Cl_2$. The entire chlorination process of Re_2S_7 proceeds in the following way: $Re_2S_7 \longrightarrow$ ... $\longrightarrow Re_2S_3Cl_4 \longrightarrow$ ... $\longrightarrow ReSCl_2 \longrightarrow ReCl_4 \longrightarrow ReCl_5$. The separated thiochlorides will be studied in more detail at a later date. There are 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1960

Card 4/4

S/078/63/008/001/010/026
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Glukhov, I. A., Davidyants, S. B., Yel'manova, N. A., Yunusov, M. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of rhenium sulfides and oxysulfides from rhenium thiochlorides

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 94-95

TEXT: The synthesis of the hitherto unknown compounds ReS, Re_2S_3, ReOS and $Re_2S_3O_2$ is described. ReS was obtained by heating $ReSCl_2$ in a current of hydrogen. The liberation of HCl begins at 350°C. After 1.5 to 2 hr the substance is heated at 500°C until no HCl can be traced in the H_2. In the same way, Re_2S_3 is obtained from $Re_2S_3Cl_4$. Both substances are steel gray powders which do not change in air and are more stable towards perhydrol and bromine water than Re_2S_7 and ReS_2. From the blurred Debye patterns it is concluded that the synthetized sulfides are cryptocrystalline. ReOS and $Re_2S_3O_2$ were obtained from $ReSCl_2$ and $Re_2S_3Cl_4$, respectively, by heating at

Card 1/2

Synthesis of rhenium sulfides...

350 to 500°C in water-vapor-containing CO_2. The reaction is terminated in 2 hr. The oxysulfides are black, amorphous powders.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Tadzhikskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1962

Card 2/2

GLUKHOV, I.A.; DAVIDYANTS, S.B.; YEL'MANOVA, N.A.; YUNUSOV, M.A.

Preparation of sulfides and oxysulfides from rhenium sulfochlorides. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.1:94-95 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Rhenium sulfides)

POROSHIN, K.T., akademik; DAVIDYANTS, S.B.; BURICHENKO, V.K.; BULGAKOVA, L.V.

Synthesis of alkaloid-peptide compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 5:1118-1120 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut khimii AN TadzhSSR. 2. AN TadzhSSR (for Poroshin).

POROSHIN, K.T., akademik; DAVIDYANTS, S.B.; ISMAILOV, D.I.

Condensation of some amino acids with 2-phenylcinchoninic acid. Dokl. AN Tadzh.SSR 8 no.9:18-20 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Submitted June 20, 1965. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Poroshin).

ACC NR: AP6032968 SOURCE CODE: UR/0425/66/009/009/0017/0021

AUTHOR: Burichenko, V. K. (Academician AN TadzhSSR); Poroshin, K. T.; Davidyants, S. B.; Kuzyat, L. S.

ORG: Chemistry Institute, AN Tadzhikskaya SSR (Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR)

TITLE: Synthesis of phosphinic peptides and phosphinic acids modified with alkaloids

SOURCE: AN TadzhSSR. Doklady, v. 9, no. 9, 1966, 17-21

TOPIC TAGS: phosphinic acid, peptide, alkaloid

ABSTRACT: Syntheses of phosphinic peptides and phosphinic acids modified with the alkaloids cytisine and salsolidine by using β-(N-cytisyl)propionic acid and newly synthesized β-(N-salsolidyl)propionic acid were carried out. The condensation of phosphinic peptides with the alkaloids was carried out by using the mixed anhydride method:

$$R'' > N - (CH_2)_2\,COOH + N(C_2H_5)_3 \longrightarrow$$
$$\rightarrow R'' > N - (CH_2)_2\,COOH \cdot N(C_2H_5)_3 \xrightarrow{ClOCOC_2H_5}$$
$$R'' > N - (CH_2)_2\,CO - O - CO - OC_2H_5 +$$
$$+ HBrNH_2\,CHRCONHCH(C_6H_5)\,PO(OC_2H_5)_2 \xrightarrow{N(C_2H_5)_3}$$
$$R'' > N - (CH_2)_2\,CO - NHCHRCO - NHCH(C_6H_5)\,PO(OC_2H_5)_2 +$$
$$+ CO_2 + C_2H_5OH + HBr \cdot N(C_2H_5)_3$$

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ACC NR: AP6032968

A similar reaction was carried out between alkaloid derivatives of propionic acid and α-aminobenzylphosphinic acid; it gave diethyl β-(N-cytisyl)propionyl-α-aminobenzylphosphinate (I) and diethyl β-(N-salsolidyl)propionyl-α-aminobenzylphosphinate. The ester group of (I) was saponified, and the corresponding β-(N-cytisyl)propionyl-α-aminobenzylphosphinic acid was obtained. The synthesis of alkaloid derivatives of phosphinic acids of the type $R'' > N-CH_2-PO(OH)_2$, α-(N-cytisyl)methylphosphinic acid and α-(N-salsolidyl)methylphosphinic acid, was performed by reacting heterocyclic imines (the alkaloids cytisine and salsolidine), paraformaldehyde and diethyl phosphite in absolute ethanol. The synthesis of diethyl γ-benzyl-N-carbobenzoxyglutamyl-α-aminobenzoxyglutamyl-α-aminobenzylphosphinate was also performed.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 22Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

DAVIDYANTS, V. (Donetsk)

To the editor of the magazine "Ugol'." Ugol' 38 no.6:64 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Mine filling)

DAVIDYANTS, V. T.

Sep 1947

Engineering
Mines and Mining
Mining Machinery

"Present and Future of Roofing Control in the Donets Basin," V. T. Davidyants, Engr, Stalino, 6 pp

"Ugol'" No 9 (258)

Discusses sloping, oblique, and sharp dips. Tables show the development of working these dips and the amount of production. Graphs show how it has become easier to mine the deposits as a result of mechanization of the mines. Recommends wider use of metal instead of wooden shaft joists. Emphasizes the desirability of using powered machinery for cutting ore in the various tunnels.

24750

DAVIDIANTS, V. T.

DAVIDIANTS, V. T. --Onsetter of coal seams and quarry man. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 77p. Seriia uchebnikov po tekhnicheskomu minimumu. (50-17088)

TN289.D3

DAVIDYANTS, V. T.

The track worker in the mines; a manual of minimum technical knowledge Izd. 2., perer. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat Zapaduglia, 1948. 178 p. (Seriia uchebnikov po tekhnicheskomu minimumu) (52-16751)

DAVIDIANTS, V. T.

DAVIDIANTS, V. T. --The movement of wall rock in the mining of coal seams in the Donets Basin. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat Ministerstva sapaduglia. 1948. 185 p. (49-29345)

TN319.D3

DAVIDYANTS, V. T. PA32/49T72

USSR/Mining Methods Oct 48
Mining Equipment

"Installation of Roofing on Steeply Dipping Strata of the Donbass," V. T. Davidyants, Cand Tech Sci, "DonUGI," 4 pp

"Ugol'" No 10

Describes the various roofing methods used. Disagrees with Engr N. A. Zaytsev on many points (see "Ugol'" No 8, 1948). Includes three sketches, and table.

[redacted] 32/49T72

DAVIDYANTS, V.I.

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Fuel Abstracts
Vol. XV, No.2
Feb. 1954
Natural Solid
Fuels: Winning

989. RESEARCH ON ROCK PRESSURE MAY LEAD TO EARLY PRODUCTION OF MECHANIZED SUPPORTS. Arkhangel'skii, A.S. (Ugol (Coal), Aug. 1953, 33-37). Papers to the Institute of Mining, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., by S.B. Ostrovskii, A.D. Gridin, A.I. Il'shtein, V.T. Davidyants, S.F. Lipkovich, G.A. Krupennikov, and G.N. Kuznetsov on research and design, are summarized. (E).

DAVIDYANTS, V. T.

USSR/Mining

Card 1/1

Authors : Davidyants, V. T., Cand. of Techn. Sciences

Title : Suggestions deserving consideration and further development

Periodical : Mekh. Trud. Rab., 2, 32, March 1954

Abstract : Brief Discussion on a method of frontal extraction of coal as proposed by Dr. of Techn. Sc.,G. A. Lomov. Initial calculations of this method show that this new method plus mechanized supports would enable a yield of 2000 tons of coal per 24 hours with a complement of workers usually required for a 60-ton yield. Author believes that this new proposal is one of the basic solutions for effective mechanization of coal extraction and merits consideration and further development.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

DAVIDYANTS, V.T.

DAVIDYANTS, V.T.; KRUPENNIKOV, G.A.; KUZNETSOV, G.N.; PANOV, A.D.

Basic trends of an over-all study of the operation of mechanized supports. Ugol' 29 no.8:34-40 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. DonUGI (for Davidyants). 2. PNIUI (for Krupennikov). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy marksheyderskiy institut (for Kuznetsov). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Panov).
(Mine timbering)

DAVIDYANTS,V.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOGAN,A.B., gornyy inzhenur.

Economy in applying metallic supports in preparatory mining of steeply slanted seams of the Donets Basin. Ugol' 30 no.4:20-26 Ap '55. (MIRA 8:6)

1. DonUGI

(Donets Basin--Mine timbering)

DAVID'YANTS, Vladimir Timofeyevich; KOGAN, Arkadiy Borisovich; GELESKUL, M.N., redaktor; SUROVA, V.A., redaktor; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; ANDREYEV, G.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Maintenance cost of preparatory mine openings timbered with new types of supports] Stoimost' poddershaniia podgotovitel'nykh vyrabotok, zakreplennykh novymi vidami krepei. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 139 p. (Mine timbering) (MLRA 9:6)

DAVIDYANTS, V.T. (g.Staline)

Readers' response to A.F.Veshenchuk's article "S.E.Rezenberg's book 'Maintenance costs for mines with wooden supports'." Ugol' 31 no.8:40-42 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Mine timbering)

[redacted] Timofeyevich; KOROLEV, N.T., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Roof control by means of complete cave in] Upravlenie krovlei polnym obrusheniem. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 181 p.
(Coal mines and mining) (MLRA 10:9)

DAVIDYANTS, V.T., otvetstvennyy red.; PROSOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Standard procedures for roof control and timbering and expenditure norms for timering in Donets Basin mines] Tipovye pasporta upravleniia krovlei i krepleniia i normativy raskhoda krepezhnykh materialov dlia shakht Donbassa. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 220 p.
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Kharkov. Donetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.
(Mine timbering)

DAVIDYANTS, V.T.

Analytic methods for solving rock pressure problems.
Ugol' 34 no.10:34-37 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Subsidences (Earth movements))

DAVIDYANTS, Vladimir Timofeyevich; KOZELEV, Gessel' Leybovich; RATNIKOVA, A.P., red.izd-va; SABITOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Investigating manifestations of rock pressure in stopes with new types of support] Issledovaniia proiavlenii gornogo davleniia v ochistnykh zaboiakh pri novykh vidakh krepei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 203 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(Rock pressure) (Stoping (Mining))

DAVIDYANTS, V.T., gornyy inzh.; PYASETSKIY, A.N., gornyy inzh.

Some problems in increasing the effectiveness of the use of steel supports. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.2:5-6 F '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Mine timbering)

DAVIDYANTS, V.T.

Concerning V.E.Zhukov's studies on roof control in steeply pitching seams. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.7:42-43 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Donets Basin--Mine timbering)
(Rock pressure)

DAVIDYANTS, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk

Necessary characteristics and standard dimensions of steel supports for stopes in the Donets Basin. Ugol' 35 no.2:30-35 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Donetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.
(Donets Basin--Mine timbering)

DAVIDYANTS, Vladimir Timofeyevich; RATNIKOVA, A.P., red.izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Improving methods of controlling roofs and supports in Donets Basin mines] Sovershenstvovanie sposobov i sredstv upravleniia krovlei i krepleniia na shakhtakh Donetskogo basseina. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 357 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Donets Basin—Mine timbering)

DAVIDYANTS, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk

Basic parameters of powered supports to meet the conditions of Donets Basin steeply dipping coal seams. Ugol' 36 no.6:15-18 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Donetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.
(Donets Basin--Mine timbering)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042954 S/0102/64/000/004/0030/0036

AUTHOR: Davy*dyuk, G. D. (Davidyuk, G. D.) (Kiev); My*tuly*ns'ky*y, Yu. T. (Mitulinskiy, Yu. T.) (Kiev)

TITLE: Recognition of handwritten and machine-typed digits by the method of comparison with standards

SOURCE: Avtomaty*ka, no. 4, 1964, 30-36

TOPIC TAGS: pattern recognition, digit recognition, handwritten digit recognition, machinetyped digit recognition

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of digit recognition by comparing them with reference standards is considered. Methods of constructing the standards and of comparing the test digits are discussed; some experimental data is furnished. It is found that handwritten digits cannot be recognized by this method. Only well-typed digits can be recognized. Noise and defects (incomplete configuration)

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042954

lower the reliability of recognition; at a noise of 12—17% of the black area in the digit contour, no recognition is possible. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE,DP NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

DAVIDYUK, L.A

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Water, Sewage, and Sanitation

Potentiometric determination of small amounts of iodine in natural waters. L. A. Davidyuk. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.* 18, 388-90(1952); [redacted] 29, 1032.—Potentiometric detn. of I in aq. soln. is possible within 10% accuracy for specimens contg. about 0.3 γ. Treat the sample with 1-3 drops 1:1 KOH, evap. to 1-2 ml., decant from the ppt. which is washed with hot pure EtOH, and add the washings to the aq. soln. Evap. the soln. to dryness, treat with 20% HCl (about 2 ml.), and titrate with KBrO$_3$. G. M. K.

Satisfactory results, followed by FeCl$_3$, and finally mixts. of both, in sulfate and chloride systems. Chlorination does not often aid the removal of Fe owing to stabilization of colloidal Fe hydroxides, but liming is very effective. G. M. K.

DAVIDYUK, L.A.

Polarographic determination of germanium in coal and lignite ashes. Dop. AN URSR no.3:401-405 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.G.Bondarchukom [Bondarchuk, V.H.]
(Germanium--Analysis) (Coal--Analysis) (Polarography)

SOV/123-59-16-64424

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 16, p 111 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Proskuryakov, Yu.G., Davidyuk, V.I.

TITLE: Worm Milling Cutter for Finishing High-Speed Gear Cutting

PERIODICAL: Sb. statey. Chelyab. politekhn. in-t, 1958, vyp 9,5-11

ABSTRACT: The design of a worm milling cutter with inserted chasers fitted with soldered-on hard alloy plates of the T5K10 grade, for finishing high-speed milling is described. The chasers are wedged in grooves and fastened by bolts in axial direction. The chasers are correctly fitted in axial direction by an adjustment ring with props, which is fastened to the body. The geometry of the chasers: the rear angle for the lateral cutting edges - 12°, the front facet is chamfered at an angle of 5°; the width of the chamfer for peripheral cutting edge - 0.8 mm, on the sides the chamfer gradually decreases from 0.8 to 0.2 mm at the root of the tooth; by this the stability of the edges is warranted. The cutter was tested by a flywheel of 400 mm in diameter and 50 kg weight fastened to the spindle. A gear (m = 9, z = 27) of 20KhNZA steel was machined which, for the finishing, had a tolerance of 1.08 - 1.35 mm. Cutting conditions: V = 134 m/minute; s = 1.7 and 2.5 mm/revolution. The basic parameters of

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the cutter are given as well as the allowance for its manufacture, the drawings of the body, of the assembled milling cutter, of the hard alloy knife, of the reamer of the adjusting ring and the scheme of distribution of tolerance, and the drawing of the blank. 3 references.

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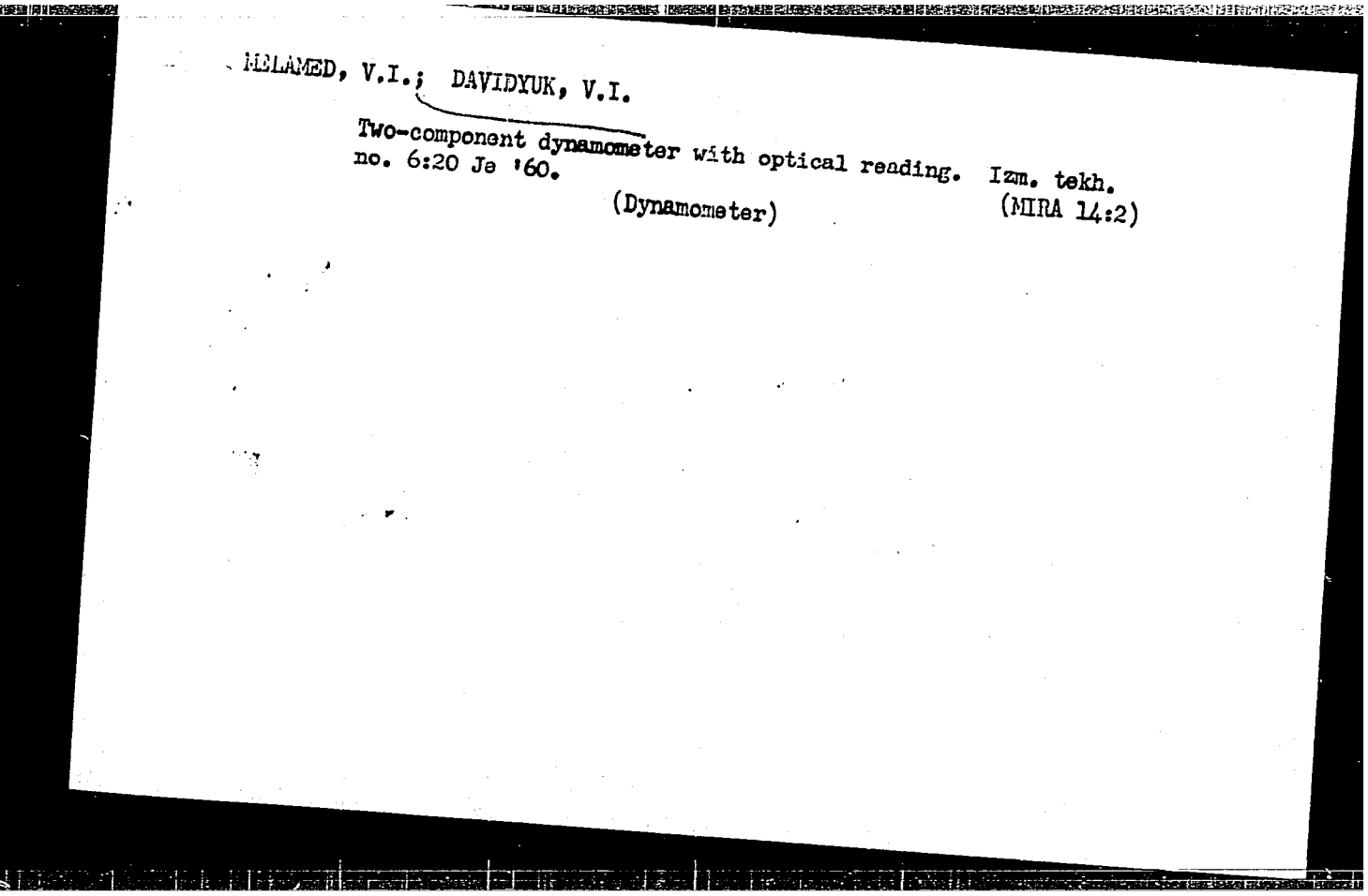

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Two-component dynamometer with optical reading. Izm. tekh. no. 6:20 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Dynamometer)